

RELIGIONISTS MUST ACCOUNT FOR FUNDS

Street Collections Will Be Reported to Police.

ALL MEETINGS TO GET PERMITS

Salvation and Gospel Armies and Central Union Mission Troubles Settled at Conference with Commissioners—Street Sessions to Have Music if Objection Is Not Raised.

A definite and final arrangement of the matter of the conduct of street religious services by the Salvation Army, the Gospel Army, the Central Union Mission, and other organizations engaged in the work, was made yesterday afternoon at a conference held in the office of Commissioner West in the District Building, between Commissioners Macfarland, West, and Morrow, Maj. Sylvester, and representatives of the several organizations.

As a result of the conference, which took the place of a public hearing before the Commission, the following regulations were formulated and will go into effect at once, as follows:

First—At the discretion of the mayor and superintendent of police, permits will be issued to organizations to occupy public space for religious services.

Second—These permits shall specify only the place where the gathering is to be held, but also the time of occupancy, to prevent conflicts between rival organizations.

Third—The use of drums and musical instruments is permitted to the organizations, unless specific complaints are made against it, in which case, if the superintendent of police shall decide that the reason for the complaint is well founded, their use shall no longer be permitted.

May Take Up Collections. Fourth—Organizations holding services, according to licenses, are permitted to take up a public collection, but no other person or persons are allowed this privilege.

It is further ruled that the various organizations shall report monthly to the superintendent of police the amounts collected by them and what disposition has been made of the funds.

These rules, which were agreed upon and approved by all concerned, appear to cover the case. Each and every organization will have its own place for services and a set time for holding them. Conflicts of hours and space are done away with, and the question of the public offering settled. Similar rules exist in many other cities.

The ruling concerning the offering, which specifies that no unlicensed person shall be permitted to take a collection, is the outcome of complaints which have been made frequently that many such collections taken up by supposedly itinerant preachers and teachers on the streets, amount to little more than ordinary street begging, which is prohibited by law.

Sylvester States Case.

When the conference had assembled in Commissioner West's office, Commissioner Macfarland called upon Maj. Sylvester to state the case from the point of view of the police, inasmuch as the entire agitation, practically, is the outcome of two cases of arrest—one of members of the Gospel Army, on one occasion, and the other that of several members of the Salvation Army last week.

In the former instance, the complaint was made against the Gospel Army by the Central Union Mission, on the ground that the beating of the drums and playing of instruments in Market space greatly disturbed their meetings at the Mission Building, in Louisiana avenue.

The second case, where members of the Salvation Army were the alleged offenders, was the result of arrests made on the complaint of a number of merchants engaged in business in Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

It is said that about a year ago these merchants made a similar complaint and that the officers of the army at that time agreed that they would not continue the use of the instruments. In the conference yesterday it was brought out that the officers of the army have been transferred since that time, and the present ones had no knowledge of the agreement.

Fully satisfied by the result of the conference of yesterday, however, they are agreed to stand by the new rules. The two cases before the Police Court will be withdrawn at once, and the collateral taken for the appearance of the officers arrested will be returned.

Among those who attended the conference with the Commissioners were Col. R. E. Holz and several subordinate officers of the Salvation Army; Gen. W. D. Mobley, of the Gospel Army; Rev. F. D. Power, representing the Central Union Mission, and Fulton R. Gordon, representing the Gospel Mission.

Salvation Army Satisfied.

Adjutant Charles Wiseman, in command of the Salvation Army in Washington, when seen last night by a reporter for The Washington Herald, said that the rules made by the Commissioners met with his approval.

The adjutant said he thought such rules were necessary for the best conduct of all legitimate organizations. In regard to the letting of public space for public worship, Mr. Wiseman said that the new rule will in no way conflict with the movements of the Salvationists, provided the space is in a central location, where a crowd can be gathered. All rules have met with his approval and the approval of other officers of the army, said Mr. Wiseman. He continued, on behalf of the Salvation Army, that he was glad the difficulty had been amicably settled and thanked the District Commissioners and police officers for interest shown during the last few days.

ORMSBY CASE GOES OVER.

Hearing Postponed in Boston—Date for Trial Not Known.

Contrary to expectation, the case of Mrs. Amy L. Ormsby and her divorced husband, George F. Ormsby, for the possession of their child, which was scheduled to come up in court at Boston, Mass., yesterday, was not called.

Mrs. Ormsby, who arrived here from Boston on Friday last, is still in Maryland with the child, which was given into her possession pending the action of the court. Her relatives in the city said last night that up to this hour they had had no word either from Mrs. Ormsby or from Boston.

A special dispatch to The Washington Herald last night from Boston said that the case did not come up yesterday, and that, although it is not known definitely, it is thought that the case there has been indefinitely postponed. During the proceedings there, Ormsby stated that the fight will be continued in Washington and Ohio courts.

STRIKERS HEAR NO NOISE.

But Company Claims Terminal Shops Are Well Manned.

All is serene in the vicinity of the Washington Terminal Company's shops, where the machinists recently employed are on strike.

The strikers are amusing themselves in the camp established near the scene, by playing games and telling stories. They say they are taking a well-deserved rest.

Both sides still claim victory. The officials of the company say they have all the men they need and are turning away applicants, while the machinists claim attention to the absence of the noise of working machinery to bear out their statement that the works are practically idle.

CAVE DENIES CLAIMS

Treasurer of Insurance Company Tells His Story.

WILL FILE ANSWER TO SUIT

Declares that Allegations Brought Against Him Follow His Refusal to Buy Minority Stock at High Price. Ousts Complainants from Office and Elects New Set of Directors.

Asserting that each of the counts in the bill filed against him in the Supreme Court of the District, several days ago, are false, Gilbert W. Cave, treasurer of the American Home Life Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, last night repudiated the three directors who have sued him, and expressed his intention of fighting the case to the finish.

At the annual election of officers of the company, which occurred yesterday afternoon, the following were elected: M. E. Parkins, president; R. H. Reh, vice president; M. Ferguson, secretary; and Gilbert W. Cave, treasurer and manager.

When seen at the company's offices at Fifth and G streets northwest yesterday, the treasurer declared that efforts to force him to buy the minority stock of the American Home Life Insurance Company at an exorbitant price or sell his majority holdings at an excessively low figure, were the motives back of the suit.

Cave Denies Charges.

Mr. Cave takes exception to several of the charges against him. He said yesterday he was prepared to answer and would answer each one of the counts filed by the three complainants, and would prove by documents in his possession that Messrs. Charles T. Yoder, James H. Vermilya, and James H. Caton had conspired against him.

In the bill of complaint the petitioners charge Mr. Cave with having maintained a "bucket shop" and to have formerly operated a book for betting on race horses. This allegation the treasurer denounced as untrue. He also declared that his place as manager of the company was not self-bestowed, as claimed by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Cave, who owns 530 shares of the company's stock, and who has been connected with the concern for more than eleven years, said the company was never in a better financial condition than at present.

"I have at all times labored for the best interests of the company, and I consider I was following this policy when I disposed of the service of Caton, Yoder, and Vermilya, and elected their successors this afternoon," said Mr. Cave last night.

Twice Employed One Man.

"I had employed Vermilya twice as inspector, and each time found it necessary to dismiss him for being on the race course. Likewise, Yoder's son and son-in-law, who were employed for good reasons. These changes I consider had a great deal to do with the combined effort of the men to disrupt the company. Vermilya had for several years been tended that he should receive a large salary for being president of the company. This also, in my mind, had something to do with his action in bringing the suit for the dissolution of the company. Caton's conduct in this matter was wholly uncalled for."

Mr. Cave then told of his negotiations to acquire Yoder's and Vermilya's stock through Charles T. Yoder, the treasurer, who was closed when Caton informed them he was acting for him.

Caton Joins Others.

"Then Caton threw in his lot with Vermilya and Yoder and brought the suit against the company, asking that it be dissolved and a receiver appointed," said Cave.

"I am not worrying over the outcome of the suit," he continued. "A similar one was brought recently by Yoder, but was withdrawn when I agreed to buy the minority stock. This stock was not delivered, and I have brought suit in equity to compel its delivery to me."

Mr. Cave will file an answer to the complaint as soon as he receives a copy of the bill. Attorneys Henry E. Davis and A. S. Worthington have been retained to represent Mr. Cave and the company in the proceedings.

Navy Yard Employes Hosts.

Take Large Crowd of Mothers and Children to Beach.

Poor children and their mothers, numbering more than 600, all of Washington, spent yesterday at Chesapeake Beach as the guests of the navy yard employes. The occasion was the annual excursion and picnic of the men who make guns for Uncle Sam's fighting ships.

Everything in the way of good things to eat was furnished the happy crowd. At the beach all the amusements were turned over to the visitors.

It was a tired but happy lot that returned to the city last night.

Mr. Sheahan's Funeral To-morrow.

Funeral services for John Sheahan, who died suddenly at Chesapeake Beach yesterday, will be held to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his son, 1334 H street northeast. After this service at the home, mass will be said at the Church of the Holy Name. Interment will be at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Mr. Sheahan was a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

When you have lost or found anything, telephone an advertisement to The Washington Herald and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

TARD DUPOUY'S
Very Old Cognac
A standard quality Cognac. Without a peer for medicinal and social use.
Sole Importers: Christian Xander's, Quality Importers, 909 7th St. N. W.
No branch houses.

BASTILE GETS WET, BUT RED INK FLOWS

That Is, Count Perreard's Wine Did the Flowing.

INVITES FRIENDS AT 50 PER

English Is Murdered and Marcellaise Is Sung, but Panic Is Averted When the Count Stops Singing. Solemn Celebration Is Enlivened by Poly-national Orchestra.

"Mon pauvre bastille! et tes alls raînés up and wet, and eet ees too soft to stand up on him feet," said monsieur the "Count" Perreard, proprietor of the French Castle, tears and perspiration trickling down over his French moustache and expansive white waistcoat last night as he conducted the bastille celebrators into his two-by-four backyard, where the anniversary of French liberty is celebrated perennially by the count and his cronies.

That poor little back yard was a sight, indeed. And it had been decorated with a thousand dollars' worth of paper bunting in celebration of la plus grande anniversaire-r-r-r-e of everybody. Even though it was as hot as blazes in that little back yard, the count is proud of its associations. Every year, on July 14, the fall of the Bastille is celebrated in that place, and the English language is murdered, butchered, and crucified, and red ink is consumed by the barrelful.

Not Red Ink at All.

It looks like red ink to the uninitiated and those who profess the prohibition creed, but the count says it is the real juice of the grape. Be that as it may, or may not as it be, it is there every year, and it was there last night.

Everybody admitted the ruined paper decoration, and consoled with the count and shed a few tears, just to show that diplomatic relations were not strained. But there is nothing under the sun that could stop the count from celebrating his own annual celebration, and he so informed those who had come in response to a picture postcard which bore the count's classical features.

"Je suis—oh, pardonnez moi, eet makes no difference—we will have le dînette in ze other room, and eet costs you only ver-ry little monie, I have engage ze finest chef in ze whole Etats Unis, and eet makes ze dînette de mort."

"Only 50 cent for ze dînette; ah, and my chef is eet ze best in ze world. La, la, comme et, comme ca."

Table Quite Unusual.

The deserted back yard, the dripping little penny flags and cheap paper bunting, seemed to put a damper on a celebratory which, under more auspicious weather conditions, might have turned out quite commo. If that, as it were, n'est ce pas, Ich weiss nichts davon. That dining-room never looked so sweet as it did last night. One long table, right in the middle, reached from one end of the room to the other. It was a wooden table, with a leg on each corner.

Its head all covered up nicely with a white handkerchief, reaching to the northwest, southwest, northeast, and southeast corners. On the table were forks, spoons, knives, and dishes and plates and a few glass vases, with no water, into which were stuck beautiful, fragrant paper flowers.

Chairs were placed around this wooden table at intervals of every ten inches, and were occupied by old men and young men, who had evidently never met before. They said nothing, and were more suspicious with a white apron tied around his neck, and reaching down to his toes, came into the room and perched freely, but one of his hands was not engaged. With the other he held a tray aloft upon which were displayed all the delicacies of the 14th of July which were distributed to the old men and young men who ate the delicacies and drank the red ink. It was not red ink really, but it looked much like it, it wasn't, though.

Just Ate and Listened.

Nobody said nothing, but everybody seemed to be eating them there delicacies and harking to the sounds of a harp played by a beautiful young girl from Venice, a fiddle treated by a sturdy young man from Norway, and a trombone handled by a giant from the Sahara, descended by the count.

"Count" Perreard, who occupied the head of the wooden table, shifted uneasily in his chair. He put the butt of his cigar aside and looked at it for a moment and then he looked at the count again, and he blushed like unto the June bride. His manly moustache trembled, his mouth opened, displaying twenty-six teeth, all counted, and the annual 14th of July celebration was on its way.

celebrators stopped in their mad career of feasting, the Venetian harpist, the Norwegian fiddler, and the Saharan trombonist ceased in their operations; the colorful waiter perched upon the Sahara, and the old men and young men howled. It was lovely.

Bastille Had Some Uses.

The count spoke in a Frenchified American style, interspersed with garlic, and would then refer to his dear old Bastille, which he said should have been killed long ago, because there was a society of building stones in Paris, anyway, and the Bastille was a regular quarry. The count frantically waved the tricolor of la belle France, and the old men and the young men, the orchestra, the waiter, and everybody cheered and drank some more red ink.

Harried along by sentiments of patriotism, tears coursing down his furrowed cheeks and tenderly nestling in his ever affectionate moustache, the count made one grand last effort and sang the "Marseillaise."

Well-talk about singing! There never has been anything like it within the four walls of the United States. It was something that stopped the people on the sidewalks, made horses run away, and automobiles stop and blink with fright. It was most effective—that song of the count.

Panic Only Momentary.

After the count had finished and silence had once more been restored, everybody returned to their chairs. They came back from everywhere. The orchestra struck up a lively tune, and after some more red ink, more songs were sung and more American language was tortured.

It was beautiful and ennobling, this celebration of the fall of the Bastille.

Negro Drowns in River.

While swimming off the wharf at the foot of Twelfth street southeast, yesterday afternoon, George Carpenter, colored, twenty-four years old, of Hillsdale, D. C., was seized with cramps and drowned before aid could reach him. The body has not been recovered.

When you have lost or found anything, telephone an advertisement to The Washington Herald and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

PHILADELPHIA BANK CLOSED.

Persistent Disregard of the Law Is Cause for the Act.

The National Deposit Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., was closed yesterday by National Bank Examiner Hardt, by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, Milton C. Elliott, of Washington, has been appointed receiver.

The Acting Comptroller stated that this bank had been closed because of persistent and continuous disregard of the requirements of law with respect to the maintenance of lawful money reserve, and was in a generally unsatisfactory condition. This is the first time in the history of the service that a bank has been closed on account of violation of the law with respect to reserve requirements. The bank is also heavily indebted to the United States Treasury on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund.

BABY PUT TO DEATH

Parents Held Pending Investigation Into Case.

NO REPORT MADE TO CORONER

Three Children Mysteriously Disposed Of and Post-mortem Will Be Held to See if Violent Death Took Place—Stories of the Prisoners Differ—Parents Flee.

New Cumberland, Pa., July 14.—Three children mysteriously disposed of, one of which is buried in a garden along a creek, and the daughter of a father who murdered his wife and then committed suicide, constituted the history of Maggie Parsons, daughter of Jerry Miller, near Enola, this county.

Maggie Parsons has been living with Frank Quigg on the shores of the Canaan Creek, near Enola. To them two children have been born, both of which, as the evidence points, have been put out of the way.

The first child was buried in Mount Zion Cemetery, York County. The last was born May 8, and was seen about the house for about a month. It was then buried in the garden, with no notice of its death having been sent to an undertaker until ten days after its death.

The wife claimed that Levi Quigg, a brother of Frank, came to the house one night and threatened her until she became unconscious. When she came to the baby was dying.

Disappear at an Early Age.

Mrs. Parsons had a child which died exceedingly young, and which is buried in Steelton. The three children disappeared when only a few months old. When the parents learned that they were suspected they abandoned their house on the Canaan Creek, and Tuesday night, July 7, withdrew to the seclusion of a deserted barn in the mountains.

Here they concealed themselves for a week, when Detectives Bently and Weyer, with a posse, surrounded the barn. Neither of the occupants would respond. The door was forced, and as the detectives entered Frank Quigg said: "It's all right, I'll surrender and give you no trouble."

The two were taken to Carlisle jail. The stories both told proved different. The body of the last child will be dug up and Coroner Smith will hold a post-mortem. If this child's body shows violent death the others will be examined.

DR. WILLIAM MASON DEAD.

Noted Pianist One of the Foremost Musicians in This Country.

New York, July 14.—Dr. William Mason, the pianist, and one of the foremost musicians of America, died to-day at his home in the Hotel Beresford, Eighty-first street and Central Park West, at the age of seventy-one years. Death resulted from general debility incident to advanced age.

Dr. Mason was born in Boston, January 24, 1837. Dr. Mason made his first public appearance as a pianist at a symphony concert in Boston, on March 7, 1867. Thereafter he played frequently in concert, and in 1869 he went to Leipzig, where he studied piano under Moschies, and harmony under Moritz Hauptmann, and instrumentation under E. P. Richter. He played in public in several of the German cities, and in 1883 made a short visit to London, returning to this country the following year.

His first concert tour in this country began shortly after his return. After spending the winter in New York, he spent the greater part of the remainder of his life teaching here, with occasional concerts. He received the degree of doctor of music from Yale in 1872.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Tuesday, July 14, 1908, 8 p. m. During Wednesday the winds on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts will be fresh and mostly westerly, on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts light and variable, and on the Great Lakes fresh northerly to north, becoming light and variable on the Upper Lakes.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light to fresh westerly winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

Local Temperature.

Midnight, 81; 2 a. m., 80; 4 a. m., 78; 6 a. m., 75; 8 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 72; 12 noon, 72; 2 p. m., 70; 4 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 62; 10 p. m., 60; 12 midnight, 58.

Relative humidity—8 a. m., 85; 2 p. m., 80; 8 p. m., 80. Rainfall (6 a. m. to 8 p. m.), 0.65. Hours of sunshine, 4.4; per cent of possible sunshine, 26. Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 80; minimum, 61.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall, for the twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

City	Max.	Min.	8 p. m.	Rain.
Asheville, N. C.	80	72	76	0.01
Atlanta, Ga.	80	72	76	0.01
Atlantic City, N. J.	80	72	76	0.01
Baltimore, Md.	80	72	76	0.01
Boston, Mass.	80	72	76	0.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	80	72	76	0.01
Chicago, Ill.	80	72	76	0.01
Cincinnati, Ohio	80	72	76	0.01
Cleveland, Ohio	80	72	76	0.01
Columbus, Ohio	80	72	76	0.01
Dayton, Ohio	80	72	76	0.01
Des Moines, Iowa	80	72	76	0.01
Denver, Colo.	80	72	76	0.01
Detroit, Mich.	80	72	76	0.01
El Paso, Tex.	80	72	76	0.01
Galveston, Tex.	80	72	76	0.01
Houston, Tex.	80	72	76	0.01
Indianapolis, Ind.	80	72	76	0.01
Jacksonville, Fla.	80	72	76	0.01
Kansas City, Mo.	80	72	76	0.01
Little Rock, Ark.	80	72	76	0.01
Los Angeles, Cal.	80	72	76	0.01
Memphis, Tenn.	80	72	76	0.01
New Orleans, La.	80	72	76	0.01
New York, N. Y.	80	72	76	0.01
North Platte, Neb.	80	72	76	0.01
Omaha, Neb.	80	72	76	0.01
Portland, Me.	80	72	76	0.01
Portland, Ore.	80	72	76	0.01
Salt Lake City, Utah	80	72	76	0.01
San Antonio, Tex.	80	72	76	0.01
San Francisco, Cal.	80	72	76	0.01
Springfield, Ill.	80	72	76	0.01
St. Louis, Mo.	80	72	76	0.01
Victoria, B. C.	80	72	76	0.01

Title Table.

To-day—High tide, 9:54 a. m. and 9:38 p. m. Low tide, 6:15 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

To-morrow—High tide, 9:25 a. m. and 9:20 p. m. Low tide, 5:36 a. m. and 4:50 p. m.

Condition of the Water.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Harper Ferry, W. Va., July 14.—Potomac clear and Shenandoah cloudy.

NEED FOR BALLOONS

Signal Corps Officers Want Appropriations.

FOLLOW ZEPPELIN'S LEAD

Experts Declare Dirigible Gas Bags Invaluable Adjunct to Coast Defenses—Point to Successful Experiments in Germany and France. Trials Scheduled for Fort Myer.

The Board of Fortifications of the army has taken a strong interest in the work of foreign aeronauts, and especially in the aerial developments of the dirigible balloons.

It is the present intention of the board to ask Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 in order that fresh experimental work may be begun in this country. The idea of the Signal Corps is to obtain a large dirigible balloon equal in efficiency to and larger than the French balloon La Patrie.

Aerial navigation, in the opinion of the army, has already reached a stage which promises great practical developments in the near future, and the value of a dirigible balloon as an engine of war has, it is believed, already been demonstrated.

A fleet of dirigible balloons, it is pointed out, would be a valuable adjunct to the coast defenses of a country, as they would be able to sail out against an approaching fleet without exposing themselves to the enemy's fire and would be able to make quick and accurate observations of the enemy's strength.

Little confidence is placed in the heavier-than-air machine as an engine of war, as this type of machine, it is believed, is limited to carrying small burdens at a high rate of speed, and will necessarily be more dangerous to operate than a dirigible. On the other hand, the dirigible has a sufficiently high speed for all practical uses, a large carrying capacity, and an extended cruising radius.

Can Sail Close to Ground.

Dirigible balloons are especially valuable in night operations, as they can sail within 100 feet of the earth without being seen, and at the same time make observations of the objects below them in the darkness.

The Signal Corps has entered into contracts with several American inventors to obtain several dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, and these will be given a thorough trial at a series of experiments to be held at Fort Myer, Va., this fall. The balloons to be bought, however, are of such a small type that they will be only experimental.

La Patrie, the French dirigible, which is the type favored, was lost last November. She had a length of 186 feet, a maximum diameter of 24 feet, and was propelled by 70-horsepower engines. She made a flight of 164 miles in seven hours and fifteen minutes under unfavorable conditions. Her best speed was 24 miles an hour.

Count von Zeppelin, the German aeronaut, who is now experimenting with his large dirigible at Lake Constance, is regarded as the foremost designer of dirigible balloons. He has built a large rigid type of machine which has a length of 432 feet, a diameter of 36 feet, and is propelled by 170-horsepower engines. This dirigible has attained a speed of 25 miles an hour.

England, in a smaller way, has also taken up the work of experimenting with dirigibles. Russia is building a fleet of four dirigibles of the La Patrie type.

Battle Ships Are More Costly.

Officials of the Signal Corps believe it more advisable to make an equal appropriation for the construction of large high-powered dirigibles than for battle ships of the Connecticut type.

This type of battle ship, it is explained, costs about \$8,000,000, whereas for that amount of money forty large dirigibles could be built. Signal Corps officers believe that if dirigible balloon stations were established at Boston, New York, Norfolk, Charleston, and Mobile, on the Atlantic coast, and at San Francisco, San Diego, and Bremerton, on the Pacific side, they would form a coast defense of incomparable value.

The use of dirigibles in war, however, has been limited by the action of the Hague Peace Conference prohibiting for a period extending to the close of the next peace conference the discharge of explosives and projectiles from balloons.

This declaration was ratified by the United States Senate on March 12 last, and the United States is practically the only world power which signed this declaration. Army officers, however, claim that the declaration is only intended to prevent dirigible balloons from being used